

Lapid. Perry.

11/4.

[AUG: 1789]

K E N T U C K E   G A Z E T T E

S A T U R D A Y, AUGUST 25, 1787.

THE PRINTER OF THE KENTUCKE GAZETTE TO THE PUBLIC.

AFTER having expended much in procuring the materials and conveying them from Philadelphia, I have ventured to open a Printing Office in the Town of Lexington in the District of Kentucky. Notwithstanding these expences and that of procuring farther supplies of paper for my business, and of supporting necessary hands, I shall content myself at present with the prospect of small gains. I consider this country as being yet in an infant state, harraised by the most savage enemies, having no profitable trade and being drained of money by its present intercourse with the Eastern parts of America. However the exertions made by a great number of Gentlemen in favour of the press convinces me that a Spirit prevails among my countrymen superior to their present circumstances. I am satisfied that every possible encouragement will be given to my present undertaking.

It is impossible to recount all the advantages that the public will receive from the publication of a GAZETTE in this District. First, it will give a quick and general information concerning the intentions and behavior of our neighbouring enemies, and put us upon our guard against their future violence. Secondly, it will communicate a timely information of the proceedings of our Legislature, and prevent us from undergoing various evils by being unacquainted with the laws of our country, some of which have been in force sometime before they reached the district. Thirdly, it will call our attention to the transactions of Congress, and shew us the policy which predominates in our great American Confederacy. It will teach us when we are to prepare for foreign war; when we are to admire the successful Hero, the generous Patriot, and the wise Statesman; or to treat with abhorrence the betrayer of his Country.

Fourthly, it will carry our attention to the ancient world, and gratify our curiosity with respect to distant nations who flourish in the arts of arms or peace. It

will lay open all the Republic of letters to our view and furnish us with all necessary instructions to avoid the danger or secure the blessings which may wait on our rising community. Fifthly, it will afford us an easy method of understanding one another and coming to a better agreement in the execution of every design which maybe necessary for the common good. It will bring the latent sparks of Genius to light, and give the world a respectable opinion of the people who have come to many leagues to cultivate a deserted land. When others see what we have done and what we are still able to do; they will come and strengthen our hands and be pleased to partake of our future blessings.

Indeed it was upon a promise of patronage from the Convention in 1785, that induced me first to attempt what I have now accomplished. I therefore rest satisfied, that all my Countrymen will be sensible of my claim to their notice as the *first adventurer* in a business which has been chiefly instrumental in bringing mankind from a state of blindness and slavery to their present advancement in knowledge and freedom.

JOHN BRADFORD.

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VIRGINIA TO WIT,  
By his Excellency EDMUND RANDLPH,  
Esquire, Governor of the Commonwealth,

A P R O C L A M A T I O N.

WHEREAS the defence of the commonwealth is by the laws placed in the militia thereof, and no exertion for the maintenance of discipline ought to be omitted. I do therefore, by and with the advice of the council of state, exhort all officers of the militia, of whatsoever rank, punctually and faithfully to discharge their respective duties.

And I do moreover declare, that every person, failing here'in, shall be prosecuted in the most exemplary manner, allowed by law. But from my confidence in the patriotism and character of the officers, I most sanguinely hope, that a resort to the penalties of the law will be unnecessary.

Given under my hand, and the seal  
of the commonwealth, at Rich-  
mond, this twenty-fourth day of  
March, one thousand seven hun-  
dred and eighty seven.

EDMUND RANDOLPH.

NEWBURY-PORT, April 18.

*Last Saturday evening came to this town a Mr. Stewart, formerly mate of a brig belonging to Savannah, cap. Clark, commander, who informs, that they took in a cargo of tobacco at Alexandria in Virginia, in 1784, bound therewith into the Mediterranean. Soon after they had passed Gibraltar, they were surrounded by three Algerine corsairs, who took possession of their vessel and cargo, stripped the master, mate and seamen of every article of cloathing and effects, and gave them in lieu thereof, a frock and pair of trowsers. They were soon landed at Algiers, and immediately were conducted to the castle and put to hard labour, without distinction, and put upon a pitiful allowance of only half a pint of rice per day.--no bread nor meat, unless when they are allowed to take inwards of creatures which were killed.--After having remained several months at hard labour in the castle, they were brought forth to a publick sale, when their purchasers, besides otherwise treating them in the most brutal manner, slit open an ear of each man, at the same time continuing the stroke across the cheek.*

Being thus marked, they were put on board the galleys and chained to the oars, where they remained, until relieved by their generous and humane owners, who



remitted a sum of money to Leghorn, equal to their purchase, being 300 Louisdors for the Captain, 60 for the mate and 30 for each seaman.

The labour and fatigue, with the scarcity allowance and severe usage, were so much, as to make them wish for death, rather than life. A cow-skin was freely exercised upon them without discrimination, and often without provocation, by their *regidores*, who served also as interpreters for the *Algerines*, but would not deign to look on them. Mr. Stewart left the crews of several vessels behind him, whose only hope of redemption rests on the exertion of Congress. He informs, that the Captains of those crews were more fortunate than Captain Carke, owing to the humanity of the French and British Consuls, who have hired them from slavery and hard labour, and taken them into their own families. He also informs, that the *Algerines* were very active in building and equipping vessels of war, though few or none cruise without the straits; and that he was informed that the Maltese had a considerable force united with the Portuguese, who were to rendezvous at Mulsira, in order to take such vessels under their convoy as may be bound to the straits.

To the PRINTER of the KENTUCKE Gazette,

Sir,  
As there is nothing personal in the following piece, you will oblige some of your customers by giving it a place in your paper.

#### A PARAPHRASE.

TO serve or not to serve, that is the question--  
Whether 'tis nobler, in the mind to suffer  
The stings and arrows of keen disappointment,  
The gibes of politicians and of wits;  
Or to retire from all the silly contest  
Which keep ambitious mortals in a ferment  
And by a resignation end them.---But to fail.--  
To miss--no more--and by one miss to end  
The heart ach and the thousand natural shocks  
That state-men feel.---It is a consummation  
Devoutly to be wish'd.--to fail.--to miss  
To miss? perchance to be excell'd, or else  
To be out voted, or to be out witted;  
This is the humbling mortifying tho't

For in that state of suffering we endure  
The worst of imputations.---weakness,  
folly,

Ambition, love of power, thirst of gain,  
Designs of aggrandisement will be stamp'd  
Upon our names by envious vulgar  
tongues.

To think what unknown ills besides may  
come

When we have laid aside this glittering  
shew

And cease to claim success by confidence,  
Must give us pause and stop our resolution,

This is th' intolerable sad reflection,  
Which drags us on with so much fruit-  
less toil

And makes calamity of our convention,  
For who would bear the scorn of  
the times

The vain men's insults, and the fortune  
hunters,

The pangs of reason trampled under foot.

The insolence of office, the parade  
And ostentation of new politicians,  
The noisy clamour of eternal tongues,  
When he himself might his quietus make  
By resignation.---Who would bend to  
earth--

And groan and sweat to gain the approba-  
tion

Of ev'ry fool that hath a vote to give?  
Who with an air of friendship would  
conceal

The high contempt that evil men deserve?  
But that the dread of being too obtrusive,  
That awful state from whence so few  
can rise

To claim the notice due to human beings,  
Puzzles the will and makes us still pashon  
Thus vanity makes cowards of us all,  
And brands our public acts with acts of  
folly;

'Tis thus the sovereign bliss of pure con-  
tentment

Is ravish'd from the most discreet of men;  
Their souls sustain a burthen of design;  
Their brows are still contracted in a  
frown:

Their spirit sink within them and their  
face  
Is sicklied o'er with a pale cast of tho'ts;  
They loose the best of arts, self-govern-  
ment;

And enterprises of great strength and  
moment  
Are sacrificed to an empty name.

Lincoln, Aug. 15, 1787.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform  
the Public, that he is now engaged  
in erecting a Paper Mill, on a branch of  
Dicks river near his grist-mill, and ex-

pects to have it fully compleated by the  
first of November next. He flatters  
himself that in the execution of an un-  
dertaking which promises such advanta-  
ges to this District, he will meet with  
the greatest encouragement from every  
good citizen, who wishes to see Arts,  
and manufactures flourish in Kentucke.  
But as a paper manufactory cannot be car-  
ried on without tags, he therefore most  
earnestly recommends it to all persons  
to be particular in saving all their old ti-  
nen and cotton. Proper persons will be  
appointed in different parts of the coun-  
ty to receive tags, for which he will  
give a higher price in cash than is given  
for that article in Maryland, or Pennsyl-  
vania,

JACOB MYERS.

Lexington, August 18, 1787.

THE partnership of Whiteside and Co.  
having dissolved, all persons indebted  
to them by bond, note, or book account,  
are hereby requested to settle the same  
with Mr. John Parker, in Lexington who  
is fully authorised and empowered to re-  
ceive and discharge them. And all ac-  
counts that are not discharged before the  
5th day of October next, will be put into  
the hands of an attorney without respect  
of persons: they therefore hope from the  
indulgence already given, such disagree-  
able measures will be avoided.

LOST this day, between Mr. Robert  
Thompson's and Lexington, a CERTIFI-  
CATE of 98 & 7-90th, dollar, due to  
Ebenezer Minton, for services. Whoever  
finds, the same and delivers it to John  
Parker in Lexington shall receive TWO  
DOLLARS reward.

HUGH MILVAIN.

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#### TWO DOLLARS REWARD

STRAYED or Stolen from the  
plantation of William Steven-  
son (near the surveyors office) a  
large bay horse, seven years old  
about four feet three inches high,  
has a small star, one white foot,  
and some saddle marks, branded  
on the near buttock B L, paces  
and trots. Whoever takes up said  
horse, and secures him so that I  
get him shall receive the above re-  
ward. JOHN LITTLE, wheel right,  
near Lexington. Aug. 23, 1787.



Sr,

As the writers for a separation are beginning to issue their productions, it would reflect dishonour upon a large number of people in this district, who appear much disaffected with that scheme, if nothing were said in reply. I am always pleased with seeing subjects of consequence fairly discussed; and shall offer some thoughts to my fellow-citizens against a separation. In this performance I shall pursue my own plan, and take notice of my opponents, only as their arguments may come in place. But it will be necessary to observe by way of introduction, that this dispute has changed its appearance very much since the time of its commencement. Complaints were at first made of grievances in the administration of government, and a great inattention in the assembly to the interests of this country. These complaints were so alarming, and appeared to be so well founded, that they awakened in some minds a resentment, like that which they had heretofore expressed against the abuses of the king and parliament of Great Britain. But by the preceding conduct of the Legislature every ground of complaint is removed, and an unparalleled assurance has been given, that every thing which can be done will be done for our benefit if we communicate the proper intelligence, with respect to our wants or dangers. By two successive acts, the state of Virginia has declared to the world our right to separate, and her consent that we may separate when we wish to do so. She has intrusted her Delegates in Congress to promote our admission into the Federal union. Is this the part of an imperious parent or Step-dame? Is it against such a government that wise or honest men will complain of their lives and properties being at stake? Can a state, which complies with every petition of the people, which deserves attention, be charged with designs of usurpation? Can a community which parts with its territory at the first request of its citizens be supposed to aim at an Aristocracy or Kingdom? Will they, who without questions grant every thing we desire, shut their ears to our complaints, and deny us their aid in correcting abuses. Will they see us sacrificed without pity, who relinquish all authority over us that we may not impute to them the appearance of inju-

stice? No, Sir; to entertain suspicions of such a government, is to suppose that the principles of human nature are changeable, and that gentleness is the characteristic of Tyranny!—The author who appeared in your second paper expresses too much anxiety lest the reigns of government may be placed in the hand of others: Perhaps he may be a candidate for some office. He complains that most things are subject to change, and mens opinions alter with circumstances. Well: but Republics do not degenerate into Monarchies in ten or twenty years! And what if changes may come? Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof; and let us learn in whatever state we be, there with to be content. Will an anxious foreboding of future evils add to our present blessings? Or can the author introduce a government into Kentucke which will not be liable to change? He does not pretend to this consummate art!—If changes take place in Virginia to our disadvantage, we shall have one resource, that is a separation; but if the new government for which he pleads, after commencing on the best principles we can devise should degenerate into a system of oppression; where would be our resource then?—In weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth!—Sir, I earnestly wish my countrymen to weigh the following words; “Prudence indeed, says the American Congress, will dictate, that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn that mankind are more disposed to suffer while things are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed.” This is the language of a wise people with aims in their hands, roused to resentment by the most flagrant instances of oppression, and the most intolerable insults! What has been the language and situation of our people and their leaders? I shall answer this question in a succeeding paper, and conclude this by observing that, as the present government ceases to be charged with evil designs; as we are sensible of the advantages we have, but cannot tell the advantages we have not; as the present debate turns upon theory and speculation; as the great alone can be gainers—and the people may suffer by a revolution; it should be delayed to a further period.

A VIRGINIAN.

L E X I N G T O N , A U G U S T 23.

The following is the speech delivered to Col. Logan, (by cap JOHNNY, chief commander in the Shawan nation) at Limestone; on Monday August 20, 1787.

WE have sent for Logan to let him know our opinion. He shall soon know our opinion from our very hearts, I heard your words by which I was informed not to be afraid to come in and exchange for my prisoners, I was not afraid, but our people is scattered so far apart that it took me a great deal of trouble, to which I made all industry I could to get all the prisoners I could from our young Brothers, for which I was two moons out at the Wabash towns amongst the rest of our younger Brothers, which I found out their opinion, all those that had prisoners said they would not give them up to their brothers the big knife, which was one half the Town, those that had none, plead to take pity on the women and children, to give them up to get their prisoners from the white people. When I was there, I looked back where I lived, where our old towns was, I looked to be alone or like a man among children. I could by no means get prisoners from the others. I heard our brothers word and believed it, and meant to come in myself. All my town is for peace, the one half of the Picaway town and the half of Chillicothe Town, the half of Cospeco town also, and the half of Wacatomica, of which all say let us take pity on our women and children, and agree to make a peace with our Brother the big knife, which our brother the big knife have always said was in our power, if we want peace we shall have peace, to which we are agreed, to come back, to where our old town was burnt, and live like brothers. These other Indians that are for war, they will be always out on the Wabash, and we'll make a distinction between ourselves, to let our brother big knife know we are for real peace. Here will be five little towns of us that will be for peace, and will trade to our brother big knife, and use all industry we can to get as many prisoners as we can. Our women has talked to us to take pity on them, and to make a peace that we may live in peace and plenty. When we heard their speech, we took pity on them all that is now for peace. These others that are for war, took no pity on their women and children. We want to let our women and children live in peace and plenty. Now we took it on ourselves to be as poor people, on account as the rest of our brothers would take no pity on us to get our prisoners, but we hope through time, we will be



able to redeem them all; then we will live in peace and plenty like brothers. All our young main chiefs are for peace. Of them other Towns, there is none but some wild young fellows that will be out on the War-path, that will be for war, we cannot do any thing with them.

Paper and time is scarce for which I am in hopes of being excused.

Col. Logan's Answer.

I now speak to the head warriors and chiefs of the Shawane nation.

Friends and Brothers,

I Hope we have met here in peace,---and in the first place; to consider the tedious and bloody war we have been engaged in with each other---You may well remember, that ten years ago, we were all governed by one king, over the great waters. But it hath so happened, that our father the king, and the great men of Congress of the united states, commenced a war, and your father the king, engaged you on his part, and the Congress engaged us on their part. And you and us living nearly in one country, it hath been our fortune to attack each other, and have spilt much blood in our land, many of our people have fell into your hands, and some of your people have fell into our hands.

Brothers.

You may see plainly, how your father over the water that engaged you in so long and bloody a war, hath treated you that altho' you lost many brave warriors, yet when he got beat by the great men of the united states, he made a peace, and gave your country away, and said nothing about you, but left you to the discretion of the Americans, to treat you as they pleased.

Brothers.

You, and all the red people may plainly see, when your father and all his forces, together with all yours, could not conquer the Americans, that it will be in vain for you (the red people) to continue a war yourselves alone, it is true, you may kill a few old men and old women, in different parts of the country, but this will do you no service, but harm; for we then can go to all the towns in your country, and destroy all your living

Brothers.

Let us not think of those bloody designs any longer, let us live at peace, and pre-

vent your old father the king from laughing at us, when we are fighting and destroying one another, and think he will get our country for his own people.

Brothers.

There is a great many designing men in this country, and some may encourage you to go to war, because they know if you do, that you will be drove out of the country, and then they can go and live where you do, and laugh how they have fooled you. This will surely be the case, and it is you and us must fight the battle. When your country will lie waste, then the Americans will sell it, but if you will live at peace and keep possession of it, I expect the people of the United States in America, will not take it from you, so you can be a happy people, and live in your own land.---As to the prisoners I am sorry you have not got the young Prince, but he lives very well.---I hope this is not the last time we are to see each other, or to exchange prisoners.---Our desire is to have our prisoners, whose names we gave in to you, and after they are exchanged, they that have prisoners with you, must purchase them from you as they can. The names of those prisoners that we gave you, their people were at the taking of the prisoners from you, they shewed themselves like men, and warriors, for that reason we gave them the preference.---When I do any business of this kind I call on the great man above, to judge me, that I do all things right. I have considered your request in returning the young Pickaway woman and your getting the young Prince, it appears to me it was their fortune to be both taken at one time they were equal to me, and I, not knowing you wished one more than another, it has been her fortune to be brought here, now for me to send her back, and bring the young Prince away from his mother, is giving me a great deal of trouble, and I think the great man above will not think it justice, and for that reason I cannot do it; but you may be assured, your Prince will be well treated, and he shall be delivered at the next exchange, and you need not be at any trouble, only send the prisoners to Limestone, where Mr. Jacob Boone will receive them, and send yours to you. I have no more to say to you, only advise you to go home and live at peace: and I

will assure you no army shall march against you from Kentucke.

I am not authorized to treat any farther with you, only wish a friendly trade could be carried on between us.---I hope what has been said, will be agreeable to you, and you and I will set our names thereto. BENJAMIN LOGAN, Com.

Aug: 20 1787.

Test.

Isaac Ruddell.

John Crow.

Daniel Boone.

Capt. Johny. C. C. S. N.

Pemenawah.

Marem'cho.

Lathenscch.

Since our last we are informed, that the damage done by the Indians in the Cumberland settlement is not so great, instead of 40 there was but 4 families killed, the rest having collected into forts.

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At Danville in the house belonging to the Company, on Monday Sept. 17. being the day appointed for the meeting of the Convention will commence THE SALE FOR CASH BY PUBLIC

## V E N D U E

A Valuable assortment of merchandise, the stock in trade remaining on hand, of Semple, Wynkoop and Co. and will be continued daily until the whole are disposed of, the particulars of which are too numerous to describe; let it suffice to say, there is a great variety and the quality equal to any ever brought to this country.

The copartnership being now dissolved, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make payment, and those having demands to exhibit their accounts to the subscriber, who is authorized to transact the business.

PAFFER EWING,

Danville August 6. 1787.

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